THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

Dijon Opera House—Virginia. Heath's Thombro—The Certical Brethers. Hig Bad'on Wigerons—Circus. Daily's Thombro—Greys Ponina. Pitth Avenue Thombro—Romes and Fullet. tipbe Dime Museum—14 Rewry. Grand Opera Museu—17 Rewry. Marcathy Theaten—Pris Among the Gyptes. Mediage Square I heatre—Toug Mrs. Winterp Albio's Gardon—The Heet Flag. Salional / endousy of Dosign—Exhibition. San Francisco Minetrolo—Breedway and 19th th Theatre Comique—McGorley's Infetion. Fony Paster's Theatre—Mrs. Parlingies The Cantine—The Queen's Local Handkerchi Thalia Thomiro—Uriel Accests. The Slege of Faris—bith et and Thav. Union Square Theater—A Paristan Bomesea. Wattack's Theater—The Silver Eing. Window Theater—A Messenger from Jarris Backes

Wait a While!

We have received several communications advocating the nomination of Gen. BUTLER as the Democratic candidate for President in 1894; yet, so far as we have observed, these letters do not emanate from old-time Democrats, but from dissatisfied Republicans or out-and-out Independents.

We suggest to our correspondents that they are rather in advance of the time. No doubt Gen. BUTLER is a very clever mau, and has plenty of good qualities; but it is only a few months since he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and the question at present is how he will make out in that capacity. His programme is large and radical, and his success in carrying it out must be large and radical likewise, if he is to be translated from the State House in Boston to the White House in Washington.

In his capacity as Governor, BUTLER has not yet accomplished anything which will make him a sure candidate for President. We hope that he may do in Massachusetts all the good that he or his friends can wish; but it is not worth while to shout before you get out of the woods.

The Public Lands Under Loug Island Sound-A Proposition to Sell Them.

A remarkable bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. EDWIN BAILEY of Suffolk county. Mr. BatLer is a Democrat, and according to the local newspapers be introduced this bill by request, as it is called, although there is nothing on the bill as printed to show that fact.

It would be wisdom on the part of Mr. BAILEY, if he aspires to any political future, to state at whose request he presented this injoultous measure.

The title is "An act for the taking up of land under water in Long Island Sound for planting and cultivating oysters and shell fish thereon." The purpose is to enable private persons, by the payment of thirty-five cents an acre, to secure the title in fee to all the public lands of the State under the waters of Long Island Sound, except such as are found to be already occupied by a natural growth of oysters.

This exception really amounts to nothing. for, as the Port Jufferson Times points out, since oyster planting has become an industry, dredging, with a view of discovering natural oyster bods, has become one of the exact sciences, and its tenchers can instruct one how to find or not to find a bed of natives with equal facility."

The system which the bill proposes to establish is simple. The Governor is to appoint a Commissioner of Shell Fishery. Any person desiring to acquire land under water for the purpose of planting and cultivating oysters or other shell fish thereon, must apply to this officer for the piece he wants. The Commissioner "shall then cause the lot or piece to be dredged both ways, and if no natural growth of oysters is found" he is required to convey it to the applicant. He marks it off before the dredging is done, and the terms of the bill would seem to require to each person who applies, although the piece asked for may be smaller. Twenty-five cents an acre must be paid to the State and ten cents an acre for the services of the Com-

The reservation of those parts of the Sound where oysters already grownaturally, was doubtless designed to avert opposition to the bill; but, as we have already intimated, it will hardly be allowed to stand in the way of those who want to secure a desirable oyster bed. And the reservation itself is not broad enough, even if the scheme of selling the fee to the State lands under water were otherwise unobjectionable. The Commissioner, under the act, must convey a lot of 160 acres to the first applicant, provided there is no natural growth of ovsters there already. But suppose there is a rich clam bed, to which every citizen of the State now has free access, and in which he is entitled to a right of fishery. This valuable property will go to private persons for thirty-five cents an acre, and with it the authority to exclude all others from taking clams there.

Clearly the author of Mr. BAILEY's bill had purposes in view which he did not care to make very plain. Look at this final clause: "Every person who has taken up lands in waters of Long Island Sound, State of New York, and has planted oysters thereon previous to this act, and can make proof

of the same, shall have the prior right to said land." Who are the people whose invasion of the public lands will be legalized by this enactment? How many choice oyster beds have already been selected with a view to the passage of this bill? From Suffolk county our information is that claims under the clause we have quoted will be made to all the lots embraced in an area one mile wide and fifteen miles long, extending eastward from Smithtown; and there are many other parts of the county yet to hear from.

As for Mr. BAILEY, he owes an explanation to his constituents concerning his responsibility for so objectionable a scheme As for the Legislature, it should kill the bill at the very first opportunity.

R. B. Hayes and the Weil Claim.

The story of the notorious WEIL claim has been told in THE SUN. The Mexican Commission awarded \$487,810 to BENJAMIN WEIL for cotton alleged to have been confiscated by the Mexican Government. After the award had been made, but before any money had been paid to the claimant's representa tives, evidence was discovered and submitted showing that the claim was fraudulent throughout. In the summer of 1878 Congress directed the State Department to investigate this new evidence, with a view to a new trial of the case; and, in the mean while, payment of the award was suspended. After investigation, Mr. Evants reported that there were grave doubts about the honesty of the claim. Congress adjourned in June, 1889, without having taken definite action in the matter, and Mr. Evanra still refused to distribute to the claimants that portion of the award already paid by Mexico and in the keeping of the State Department.

It is proper to say that Mr. EVARTS'S whole course with respect to the WEIL and

La Abra claims was the only course possible to an honest and prudent man.

But in the summer of 1880 Mr. EVARTS went off to Vermont for his vacation. HAYES remained in Washington. JOHN HAY was in charge of the State Department. The claimants were still clamoring for the money.

From evidence taken in a lawsuit now pending in New Orleans, it appears that about this time Congressman Thomas L. Young of Ohio was retained as an attorney in the interest of the WEIL claim. Young and been Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio when HAYES was Governor; he had succeeded HAYES as Governor; he was HAYES's political and personal friend.

The result of Young's efforts to obtain from HAYES what Mr. EVARTS had refused to grant, is seen in the following letter from the Fraudulent President, now on file in the State

Department:

"Executive Marrison, Wassissons, Aug. 17, 1880.

"My Data Gerrant: I am in receipt of your very excellent presentation of your client's cause in the Write
case. I will grauff you to know that I have directed
Mr. Hay to proceed with the distribution of the award
money now on hand. No reason now appears for longer
delay. A long communication was received yesterday
asking further delay, but as yet it is not supported by any very engent reasons for granting it.
"I congratulate you on your renomination, and hope to be able to repeat the congratulation after the October

"Gen. T. L. Young." " R. B. HAYES.

On this warrant, if warrant it can be called, Mr. Hay paid over the money to the claimants. Three days later, according to a receipt discovered by a correspondent of the New York Herald, Congressman Young got his fee. The receipt is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1860. "Received of Lamszar B. Case three thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and eight cents (St.263.08), his proportion of fee charged by me, and which is due me now on the first four installments paid by the Secre tary of State of the United States in the case of Rangagi

This interference of HAYES's in behalf of of the most impudent swindles of the age would be astonishing if it were not wholly in keeping with his action in regard to the CBAMP contract and in other matters. There is not much public interest now in the personal character of the man who, as Gen. ARTHUR expresses it, occupied the White House " for the four years immediately preceding Mr. GARFIELD's accession to the Presidency." But whenever any new light is thrown on the history of the Fraudulent Administration, it shows more clearly the contemptible qualities of the man HAYES. He was as weak morally as he was intellectually feeble.

A Right Thing Done in Egypt.

According to recent telegrams from Cairo, a step has been taken by the new Egyptian Ministry which is likely to relieve the overburdened taxpayers from the worst affliction that they have suffered at the hands of foreign money lenders. We refer to the Ministerial order prohibiting the courts from taking any further proceedings in foreclosure pending a reconstruction of the law governing loans on real property. The oppressive working of the statute which it is now proposed to repeal or materially change, is largely chargeable with the formation of the Nutional party, and with the bitter animosity at present entertained for foreign residents by the natives of the Nile country.

The origin and purport of this intolerable grievance will be found to cast a flood of light upon recent events in Egypt, and explain why a people conspicuous for docility broughout the course of its long history, should now be almost ungovernable. To appreciate the effect of the foreclosure law. which has been in operation some six years, we must bear in mind that the fellshin, or native cultivators, are naturally thrifty and averse to borrowing, and, moreover, that under Moslem law loans on real estate are practically unattainable. Up to 1860 the fellahin had been able to avoid debt, and by extra exertions and drawing on their small store of savings, to meet the exorbitant demands of the tax collector. This, too, although the land tax had risen from \$3 per acre in SAID Pasha's time to \$7.50, and was accompanied by a capitation tax, a stamp tax, tobacco tax, camel tax, and a tax on

contributions for undesignated purposes. In the year mentioned, however, the completion of the Suez Canal and consequent cessation of the inflow of capital from that source, concurring as it did with a persistent depression in the price of cotton, made it impossible for the rural cultivator to meet the fiscal exactions from the yield of his farm and the proceeds of his labor. For the first time he was obliged to borrow of the Greek and Syrian money lenders who had long been quartered in the large cities, but who now opened loan offices in every village. The rate of interest extorted by these men was never lower than 30 per cent., while not infrequently it rose to 100 and sometimes even to 200 per cent. Whatever, indeed, they chose to charge, the fellahin had to pay; for in Egypt delinquent taxpayers are dealt with by the summary process of flogging. Still, up to 1876, the rural laborers at least retained their farms, for, owing to the obstacles interposed by Moslem law to the recovery of debts secured by real estate, the usurers were obliged to content themselves with chattel mortgages. But when all the personal property of the borrowers had passed into the hands of the Greek and Syrian creditors-a process carried so far that the population of whole districts had at last to hire their farm tools and house utensils—it became impossible for the taxpayers in default to obtain a fresh loan, and the Government, determined to collect its taxes even at the cost of converting the whole body of native peasant proprietors into a proletariat, bit upon a new device for facilitating the advances of the money lenders The expedient was suggested by NUBAR

Pasha, and forms a part of the so-called judiclary reform introduced by him in 1876, nominally in the interest of foreign creditors but really in the interest of the Egyptian tax gatherer. By the new code, all the provisions of Mohammedan jurisprudence relating to mortgages were set aside, and real estate was assimilated to personal property to an extent unparalleled, even in those Australian colonies which have accepted the Touriens act. Not only was it made the easiest thing in the world to execute a mortgage on real property, but the method of foreclosure was the most summary. The foreign usurer could bring his action of foreclosure in the International Courts with the almost incredible result that within three days after the debt had fallen due, the Arab debtor could be sold out. To appreciate the monstrous hardship of this law, we must remember that the tribunal by which the debtor may be thus summarily stripped of his home and his sole means of support, is presided over by foreign Judges; that the evidence is given in a foreign tanguage and according to a foreign procedure; and that the debtor' only method of defence is to employ a foreign lawyer to plead for him in a language which he does not understand. Add to these cruel circumstances the fact that, through the growing disproportion of taxes to the net yield of land, the price of real estate has sunk

tracted at usurious rates, suffices to exhaust the market value of a considerable farm.

to so low a point that a very small 1 an, cou-

transfer a considerable part of the arable land of Egypt to Levantine usurers, and to render homeless, helpless, and desperate a large part of the once orderly, tractable, and hard-working population of the Nile land. Merely from the point of view of self-preservation, the Khedive's Government has been shrewdly counselled in agreeting the operation of a law which would have thrown upon its hands a starving proletariat and exposed it to the perils of chronic insurrection.

A Noteworthy Judicial Opinion. "The Court does not sit as a bandit dividing booty," says Judge FINCH in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals denying the power to make allowances out of the fund of an insolvent insurance company to attorneys who intervene in the litigation in behalf of individual policy holders.

This noteworthy opinion in the matter of the Attorney-General against the North America Life Insurance Company, which was recently handed down, and a copy of which is now before us, concerns not only Judges and lawyers, but all persons who have been unfortunate enough to take out policies of insurance in companies that have failed. To these policy holders it is distinct notice that they must pay their own attor-neys and counsel for any and all services rendered in the process of winding up the corporation and distributing its assets. There is no equity, according to the Court of Appeals, in paying them out of the general fund which belongs to all the creditors, and if there is no such equity there is no power thus to pay them, "for the Court does not

sit as a bandit dividing booty." In the particular case under consideration, Judge FINCH declared that none of the policy holders who intervened were necessary parties to the suit by the Attorney-General for the appointment of a receiver to close up the affairs of the defendant company. They appear to have been useful, but not essential. as will be seen from this language concerning the litigation:

"It might have run its course and ended in a final disfriention without the presence of any of them, and each was admitted as a party because he had his own indi-vidual and personal interest in the assets to be distributed, and solely that he might represent and protect that personal interest in the further proceedings. Others of the policy holders did not intervens and were contented to allow their interests to be represented by the Attorney-General and the receiver appointed by

The theory of the applicants for an allowance out of the funds in the bands of the receiver, was that their legal services at the instance of the comparatively few policy holders who did intervene were beneficial to the entire body of policy holiers. But the Court of Appeals says no one authorized them to speak or act in the litigation for any person but themselves, and they could not become volunteer trustees for those who never requested their interference.

The decision must not be misunderstood. however, as in any sense condemning the action of the intervening policy holders and their counsel in the receivership proceedings. Here is what Judge Finch says of them:

They assailed the amount of the receiver's commissions. They pointed out where they were in excess-They helped the Court with ability and real in a just de-termination of that amount. We do not undervalu-their service or rebuke their effort. They have earned ust compensation and deserve to receive it, but what we decide is that the clients who employed them should pay them, and not those who did not."

We regard with satisfaction the unanimity of the Special Term, the General Term, and the Court of Appeals upon the question presented in this case. All three tribunals reached the same sensible conclusion.

We have studied with much interest the proceedings of the Ensilage Congress which met in this town last week. A large number of practical farmers gave their experience, and all of them were strongly in favor of this mode of feeding cattle. Some of these gentlemen had built siles that cost only ten dollars each, and others had experimented with large and expensive establishments; but all of them unanimously pronounced their experiments successful.

It seems to us too soon to conclude that mode of feeding is sure to l adopted. There is no doubt that cattle generally like ensilage, but that does not prove that it is always good for them. There are two questions especially which require to be determined before we can be sure that the ensilage system is not a passing fancy, but a permanent addition to the resources of farming. These questions are, first, whether cattle fed on ensilage thrive on it in the long run, or whether after a certain time it does not become necessary to abandon the ensliage fodder and to resort to some other mode of feeding; and secondly, whether the alcoholic spirit in ensllage, which appears to be what renders the cattle so greedy for it, does not produce in them a state of partial intoxication and continuous inebriety, and does not thus do them positive harm.

If night sessions of the Senate are to be adopted at Washington for the remainder of this Congress, they should be opened with a proper exhortation on the Maine law. The first experiment on Monday evening last had at least one cheerful sign in proving that sectionalism had gone out from this body, and that convibiality was national. If anything, our Southern brethern were quite outshope on that occasion by Northern professors of temporance and reform.

Legislation on whiskey is apt to mix things at times, but it is not usual for the duties on wire fencing and rods to upset brains in the land of steady habits.

About three weeks ago there was a hue and cry raised after Tennessoe's defaulting State Treasurer, Col. Polk, who was captured after some remarkable adventures in Texas. Now Alabama officers are looking for Alabama's State Treasurer, Mr. VINCENT, who is accused of being two or three hundred thousand follars in arrears. The Governor of Alabama has addressed a special message to the Legislature on the subject, and telegraphed to the police all over the country to look out for Vix-CENT. Are honest men so scarce?

This is the day appointed for PAYNE's raiders to make another incursion into Indian Territory. They have not only named in advance their prospective land. Oklahoma, but have christened a prospective town as Boudinot City. The result of their new exploit will presumably be the same as that of preceding ones-expul sion by the military forces. This performance is becoming monotonous. PAYNE's men have already had more than sufficient warnings, and can no longer pretend that they thought the Territory was open to indiscriminate settle

There appears to be an increase here of the number of men subject to jury duty, who, when examined as to their competency to serve as urors in cases involving capital punishment frankly admit that they have conscientious scruples against this form of punishment This admission acts as a disqualification so far, certainly, as the prosecution is concerned though, of course, prisoners charged with murder in the first degree would not have any serious objection to a jury made up of just such material. In a case that was called yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder The practical result of this law has been to | SMYTH, nine out of ten jurors on the panel,

when put on the witness stand to be questioned as to their eligibility to serve in the trial of the men charged with killing Boundamen Gat-Laouxa in October last, said that they had conscientious acruples against capital punishment, and were excused. Indeed, it appears to be growing more difficult every year to obtain a jury to sit in capital cases, and it is often necessary to call several extra panels of fifty or one bundred jurors before tweive men, tried and true, can be found to sit in judgment that

may result in the hanging of a fellow creature. Wouldn't THURLOW WEED turn in his grave if he could know that the Albany Evening mal is advocating a tariff for revenue

only? Mr. HENDERSON of Illinois is going to bring up in the House of Representatives a bill to retire Gen. GRANT with the rank of General of the Army. HENDERSON had better hurry it through the present Republican Congress, if possible, because the next Congress will not be likely to look upon it with favor.

Military officers are retired when they are superannuated, or when they have received injury in service which disqualifies them for active duty. Gen. GRANT does not belong to either of these categories.

We print to-day a consecutive account of the extraordinary series of disasters and re-markable events that marked the month of January just passed. The list is a startling one; the details of the story in many cases are many of these dreadful calamities might have been prevented if proper precautions had been used. It was a month crowded full of warnings against the dangers with which men carelessly and thoughtlessly surround themselves.

Estimates of experts fix the present Hudson River ice crop at nearly three million tons —one of the most abundant ever known. The cost of gathering this crop has been less per ton than last winter. What, then, can prevent reasonable prices next summer? There is still left a month of what is usually, for the most part, freezing weather, but it is not needed, since a sufficient crop is harvested, and a good amount on the Hudson means superabundance in Maine and elsewhere. Still, the ways of ice dealing are sometimes very queer. Last summer there were lears of a great scarcity of ice: yet it seems that a hundred thousand tons were left over, unsold, at the beginning of the present year, and half of this was ice housed two or three years ago.

Science and art have many congresses and expositions in Europe this year-a universal exhibition at Amsterdam in May, and a musical festival in September: an exhibition of cattle at Hamburg : one of paintings and drawings at Munich: a congress of astronomers at Strasburg; and now it is approunced that there will be an international exhibition of art at Rome every four years. It might well be sup-posed that the business of world's fairs and onventions is in danger of being overdone; but the increase of travel more than keeps pace with them, so that in Europe, at least, the multiplication of these international shows and assemblages does not necessarily decrease

Why not two-cent postage? Forty years ugo it cost six cents to send a letter from New York to Brooklyn; ten cents to send it to Newburgh; twelve and a half to Catskill; eighteen and three-fourths to Saratoga; twenty-five to Cincinnati, A bold step taken by Congress, in 1851, declared that a single letter should be carried anywhere in the country within 3,000 miles for three cents. There had been one intermediate step, half a dozen years before reducing postage to five cents for a distance of 300 miles or less and to ten cents above that distance. The cry for two-cent postage is now the change from three cents to two is not so great as former changes, and within five years from this time there will probably be a general demand for one-cent postage.

A really comic song is now almost unknown, and there is a flavor of cheapness about the music and of inanity in the words of the importations. It is hard to believe that an Englishman can see anything to laugh at in the "lah-de-dah" and "tra-la-la" silliness that comes to us from across the water, and the unerring instinct of the street gamin doesn't detect in them a melody that is worth whistling. The musical taste of New York in its lowest forms cannot be tickled by any such stuff as the new English comic song Bertie, the Masher," is made of, and we doubt if it would provoke a smile in a barroom. For the delight of the bumpkins a good comic song is worth a welcome, but it seems to be one of the unattainables of the period.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.

The Republican Programme for 1664. WASHINGTON, Jan. 80 .- Those Republicans shose ideas about the tariff question are qualified by the political advantages which their party may derive from it, and who set out with the belief that by throwing it over to an extra ession more would be made out of it than by any other course, have lately begun to haul around in favor of disposing of the question now so as to satisfy nobody. They will trust to luck to make the country believe it was all on count of the Democrats.

This view has gained headway of late with the do-nothing-and-extra-session class, and is the most promising one just at present. How to save up the tariff question for an issue in the ensuing Presidential contest, in which the Republicans will take high protective ground, has been and is still the concern of the Repub lican managers. Whatever is done now will be under protest that it is not what they would have done for home industry and capita if the Democrats would have let them. This be best served by letting a tariff go through that will fall furthest short of the protection idea. "It is the best we could do. Give us the power and we will bring it up to high water mark. You see, we are for protection and the Democrats are as much for free trade as they dare to be. Give them the power and

res trade will be the practice. Choose ye! The tendency to free trade views in the minds of Individual Republicans like Kasson, who save not the courage to avow them, is a fact The issue which those who are in the ascenlant on the question are determined to force as affording the only chance for making a fight for life, will put men of progressive tendencies to a severe test. Moreover, the debate has emonstrated that it will be quite as difficult to old the Democrats up to anything rescribing

hold the Democrats up to anything resembling an anti-protective policy, as it is to keep all the Republicans to the high protective line.

Such an issue, if rigidly drawn with no way of escaning it, would cut the combs of both parties in the present Congress.

Republicans deveted to this as the leading plan and the only chance for them, are counting on doubling their gains over their lesses when once they get the issue before the country, as they mean to do in 1884.

As the session draws toward the close, this is the animating purpose, and unless it falls, the tariff question will be handled and finally disposed of in a manner that will be thought the best calculated to make the issue in 1884.

How to Handle a Liar.

From Feck's Sun. The only way to deal with a liar is to beat thin at his own game. That is, of course, unless he is the editor of a pious newspaper. What started this item vas reading about an American who had been to Enpe, and who was telling a friend, who knew he was about his trip across the Atlantic, and how, on the ath of the month, "they encountered a swarm of h usts, and the locusts carried every witch of canvas off the ship." The listener looked thoughtful a moment, and then said, hesitatjagly! "Yes, I guess we met the same swarm of locusta the next day, the 20th. Every ocust had on a pair of canvas pauts." The first lia went around the corner and kicked himself.

A correspondent writes to say that the "Song or the Baby lately published in Tue sex is not be it. I White, but by Rosaiter Johnson. He thinks White i s plagingist, and perhaps it is so. But he ought to b practicusty forgiven. It is but lately that he got married We must not be too hard on him.

THE MEXICAN LOBER.

worful Organisation to Opard Signation to Depart Signation of the Section of the WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- There is a strong flavor of Mexico in movements, doings, and so on at the Capitol. It has increased in pungency of late. When Grant was here, he was the central figure on all occasions when Mexico was the principal topic. Romero and Grant are as thick as two brothers. They talk in the same key and on the same subjects, to wit: More intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, the importance of the four railroads now pieroing Mexico from the United States by Yankee capital, the Americanizing of Mexico by free intercourse in trade and

travel, and so on. Mr. Romero was invited everywhere with Grant when he was here, and is a lion at all times. Mexican railway magnates are on hand in full force. Capitalists having intorests Mexicanward are here also, many of them giving receptions and feasts, whereat are seen representative characters from every branch of the Government. Ex-Minister Foster, who from his long residence in that country is almost a Mexican, and who has established himself here with open house—one is almost inclined to say open shop—is giving receptions which have a strong Mexican atmosphere.

Never before was so much made of the representatives of the Central and South American countries. Everybody is becoming everybody's friend, and so systematically is all this worked up that the question forces itself forward, What does it mean?

There is no end to the talk about the four great railroads which the Americans are build-ing into Mexico; of the new concessions, grants, and enterprises that are proposed; of Grant's plan for building a railroad all the way through Mexico on the great plateau into Guatemals, and as much further as it is possible to go, an iron bond of brotherhood binding the sister republics. The importance of stable government is never omitted, and somehow Gen. picious frequency. Grant has not the slightest idea that he has left off, or that the future is going to have no further use for him. Not at all. No such thing is to be learned from what one sees going on in Washington now-these new methods of a great lobby, whereby executive, legislative, and judicial influences are brought into cooperation for a common purpose yet to be

These are the ways simply of a great lobby overtopping any other heretofore doing business in Washington. It is almost bewildering to listen to the "millions in it." In what? The veteran observer in the lobby tells you that you must wait, for lobbies now are not what they were all the way back thirty and forty years. Now, all shafting, friction wheels, and other contrivances not absolutely a necessary part of the machine, are dispensed with, so that, unless one is a wheel himself working into another, and without which there would be no move ment at all, he is as ignorant and unimportant

as a broken shaft.

The great railroad corporations, it is true, continue to keep their well-paid agents here to sound the alarm on the approach of danger; but the great corporations, whenever they have any "big thing," like a subsidy question or land-grab on hand, do not as formerly commit it to the regular agents, but they come themselves, and, dispensing with go-betweens, do their business with Congress direct. In this way a great industry, formerly known as the third house, has been seriously interfered with. The days of the prosperity of the old lobby are apparently over, and it stands in danger of being compelled to confine itself to such sort of scavengering as the new fashioned do-businessdirect lobby leaves for it to do.

Besides the whiskey lobby, there is the railroad, the land grant, the Yellow Stone Park, and other lobbles, temporary and permanent. And now appears all at once what is coming to be known as the Mexican lobby, which is by far the greatest of all operating here, and with an unlimited capital. Beyond the fact that Gen. Grant is the head, though not at present on duty, not much is known of the inside of it. further than it is composed of men of no one nation, though North America influence pre dominates. It seems to be powerful enough, if that were the object, in time to absorb Mexico and make Grant Emperor or Dictator. The money the Yankees are putting into railroads and otherwise investing in Mexico must have stability and security. Not long ago a distinguished Mexican statesman, after travelling through the United States to study its capabilities and government, on leaving declared that his highest ambition was to have a in the United States Senate. Similar views are known to be entertained by other Mexican statesmen. Of all North Americans. Grant is their favorite. All Mexico seems to understand how Grant was ready to drive Maximilian out of that country, and how the French Minister there begged that the Frenchmen might not be kicked out for they were going as soon as they could.

These things are matters of familiar talk in the Mexican lebby, which has begun business with a series of recaptions and events, whereby every desirable potentiality is joined for one grand purpose.

Alleged Frauds in Hawalian Sugar.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Folger wrote to Congressman Reiniont yesterday, asking him to give his authority for the charges he made that frauds had been perpetrated under cover of the Hawaiian trenty. so that the Secretary could make inquiry. Mr. Belmon replied that the facts on which he based his report wer eign Affairs, citations from which would soon be printed n his report. If the representations are true, Mr. Bei nont says he has no doubt that frauds have been perpe trated upon the revenue, which the customs officers and especially the appraisers, should have exposed.

Thoughts on the Present Discontents Oh, if I were the weather clerk. Whose office is in cloud-land mirk, I'd out the wirked weasand of the winds with my dirk,

And, growing mad and madder. I'd climb the misty ladder hat leads up to the top of the firmament's shrouds. 'd furl up the flapping of the rain beggy clouds; would try and tie a tether around this slippery weather For a day or two together I would try and keep th

would clear the decks of heaven, I would wait for po I'd make a great improvement in our present meter rology.

Oh, I'd plug up all the mains Of the everlasting rains.
I'd tie the truent snowflakes in adamantine chains. I'd bottle up the thunder. I'd correct the monstreus blunder Which gives so many kinds of weather in a day; wouldn't let December associate with May snow should not be going when the winds are

flercely blowing;
The rains should not be flowing when 'tis snowing and blowing.

Perhaps I couldn't do it, but to the best of my ability 'd try and give the weather a veneering of tranquillity I would nab the rowdy hail And commit him to a jall, and I never would be melted to admitting him to bail.

I'd give accribent jawing To the freezing and the thawing: The horses of the blizzard I would boldly the and hold: would search through New York for a mun without hen the raindrops softly patter. O the mud it shouldn't

Or the death rate any fatter grow for colds caught in that spatter Old winter shouldn't scatter, from her flippers gaunt and Poisoned, deadly seeds of diphtheria and pneumonia.

I would roundly take in hand The sun', and reprimand lim for breach of his contract to warm and light the Where Stygian bogs and fens are

I would banish influenza; Hall and rain and snow and thaw and mud and fog and Should not meet or mix together, each should have his separate beat; On the ice should be no slipping when the blast the nose

is nipping; In the slush should be no tripping when the thaw the

snow is nipping.

If I were weather clerk my acts would stand above apology. I should make a great improvement on our present me-Sheriff Wm. Wright of Essex county, N. J. will retail his political experience in the Park Theatre, Newark on Feb. 15, for the benefit of the different hos-*Not the newspaper.

pitals of the city.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Letter from Mr. Charles W. Elliott. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The card of Education has a duty to do, but a painful one. The reduction of expenses already decided on involves a reduction of the salarie of teachers. Naturally they and their friends are aggrieved, and are making all objection

possible.
While I, with others, would like to see all salaries increased, not lowered; while I would wish to see every teacher's wages increased to \$5,000, I know and they know it is impossib teachers as well as the public should know the facts which the Board of Education has got to accept. These are a few of them: 1. It is a fact that already the taxes of the city of New York are three times greater than the most heavily burdened nations of the world, viz., Egrpt, England, and France. 2. It is a fact that New York's taxes have

reached a point which they cannot pass without danger of confiscating property. 8. It is a fact that the unpaid taxes and assessments of the past few years already ex-

ceed \$30,000,000.

4. It is a fact that taxation has already brought many cities, such as Memphis, Elizaboth City and Somerville to bankruptcy. 5. It is a fact that the salaries paid by the

municipality of New York are larger than are paid by any other city.

While these grievous facts may not be known to the teachers of our schools, they bear with crushing force upon our Assessors, the Comp-troller, and the Board of Education, who have

but one duty to do. Another fact may as well be brought to knowledge. It is this:

While there is a general complaint that our primary schools are crowded, and are, indeed, wholly inadequate to hold our children, who are required by law to attend school, we have a college in the city with a corps of forty-three teachers, whose salaries range from \$620 to \$7,500, averaging \$2,182. This college graduates (1881) forty-seven students, most of whom are the children of parents who can and ought to pay for their education.

While the wages of our lowest grades of teachers, who do the most work, might perhaps be increased, common justice would demand that the higher salaries ought to be decreased; and particularly when we bear it in mind that the wages of the millions of men and women in our country who make and pay the taxes do not exceed \$350 per year, as appears by the last census tables

Those few facts may make it plain to our fellow citizens that the Board of Education has but one duty to do, and will be sustained in doing it by all good citizens.

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

Yes, You are an American-You Can be Precident.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I WAS orn in the city of New Orleans. My father is a natural ized citizen of German origin. In 1870, because of ill health, he went to Baden, and has resided there since. When he left the United States I was ten years old. I was sent to school in Germany and remained there until I was sent to school in Germany and remained there until I was 10, when I came to this country to enter noniness. Please inform me if I have the full rights of an American citizen. Can the Emperce of Germany enforce any claim upon me to make me serve in the military service in this empire? and can they hold my father, who still lives in Germany, responsible for my not entering the army of that land?

J. C. D.

You are a native-born American citizen, and have all the rights of one. The German Government has no more power over you than over any other American born who may be sent to school in that country; nor can any responsibillty for your service in the German army be enforced against your father.

You may become President, and no prince or potentate of any foreign land has power to preent such a happy consummation.

The Rev. H. Kimball's Work.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: By the way, speaking of economy and the tramp, I once handed a tramp two dollars, sent to him by a friend who was better able to lose it than I. Without a thought, be paid fifty cents for lodging at the Frankfort House for himself and fifty cents more for his wife-both from Canada unacquainted with the city, but in desperate circum-stances. With the remaining dollar he got two fair meals for himself and wife, and next day was back meals for himself and wife, and next day was be again for another two dollars. It gave me a suggest Here was this man and his wife on my hands. He is no vices; attended Fulton street prayer meeting da and prayed voeiferously every day for bread. Anot friend gave me a dollar only, and with it all three, two traumes and myself, crossed Fulton Ferry to Brolyn. We found a garret in Adams street to let. It is not diver, two chairs, an old mattress, a ricketty softa bedstead, and a small stand. I took the room, of matvance at forty centra week, \$1.850 amonth. It tolerably neat, had one skylight, and half a docoking utensils. While his wife put things to right we went out marketing with sixty cents () paid ferriactions the river, to Fulton Market. I got some chief steak, five cents, a large marrow bone thrown in small measure of postaloes, seven cents, il-e-cent. colerative neat, had one skyingitt, and half a dozen cooking utensits. While his wife put things to rights, we went out marketing with sixty cents it pand ferriage across the river, to Fulton Market. I got some chuck steak, five cents a large marrow bone thrown in, a small measure of potatoes, seven cents; five cent sait big, and with three and a half bounds of flour of samples given thim by a flour dealer on Front street we repeat the said with three and a half bounds of flour of samples given thim by a flour dealer on Front street we remain the pocketful of cool my tramp had blood from our route. Three cents more were upon for sods, &c. We sat down to a twenty cent meal I alse with them, and gave him a quarter for my lunch, and it was rood. He now had a good meal and sixt-flev cents in bank for to morrow. The landlady gave them a warm coverist and they slept that might at home. For fifteen cents they bought 35; pounds altera best outment. This was the stapic article for breakfast for the whole week. Usrn meal at ten cents for 32; pounds and a meat dinner, I rish stew cost about eighteen cents, twice a week, kept them by close economy for that week on the small calance of their pile. They got a quarter for a ton of coal which he put in, and actually picked up coal in the streets in the Navy Yard district to keep them for the first week. On the second week two dollars more was given them through me, and they kept on improving. At last my tramp got news from Canada which made thim a capitalist. He is now a resident of Brucklyn, owning his own house, and is past all fear of immediate want. Now, I do not advise all tramps to hive exactly as he lived. The whole system of supply and demand and of wages is wrong. I only give this, and can give even more striking cases where the home became the entre of success. Let the tramp get a home, if it is nothing but a garret, and he can begin to live.

"His Excellency."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me "his Excellency," and to hope that his example term "his Excellency," and to hope that his example may be generally followed. Such forms of address, borrowed from the usages of aristocracy, are inconsistent with the simple dignity of democracy, and indicate a spirit that has weakened and corrupted our institutions by the service copying of European models. Nor can one wan realizes how much strength the aristocratic system in countries like England derives from such tilles consider them as unimportant.

HENRY GEORGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Father Hyncinthe Praises Matriagay. From the London Truth.

Prom the London Truth.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Father Hyacinthe is slipping away from ortholoxy. He declared yesterday in the Theatre des Nations that Gambeita's obsequies were to be regarded as a religious ceremony. The funeral was the negation of every kind of religion that the father has habitually preached. Republican freethinkers vanned their gay, bright paganism. As I have no des what the misseen-scene of an Athenian funeral in the time of Pericles was like. I shall content myself with saying that the procession which escented Gambeita's remains to Pere la Chaise was thoroughly Parisian.

Hyacinthe, in delivering his necture or sermon, shood behind a table that was placed over the promoter's lox. The stage resembled a drawing room in the first empressive. Personal friends and newspaner reporters were ranged like choristers near the wings. The father dresses like a priest. Demestic happiness shows itself in a burry figure. He ought in a Plennish town pass for a largemaster. His eyes have now a calm—an amost placed expression.

In coming on the stage Hyacinthe wore spectacles, which he took off when he was lecturing. He had a manuscript before hem, on which he now and then looked, as if to refresh his memory. The friends manuscript before hem, on which he now and then looked, as if to refresh his memory. The friends manuscript before hem, on which he now and then looked, as if to refresh his memory. The friends manuscript before hem, on which he now and then looked, as if to refresh his memory. The friends manuscript before hem, on which he now and then looked, as if to refresh his memory. The friends manuscript before hem, on which he now and then looked, as if to refresh his memory of the friends manuscript before does hence of the head of the house.

Bergulations for Leaf.

Regulations for Lent. From the Freeman's Journal

 All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Studing, are fast days of process, on the technique treat with the allowance of a moderate collation in the exeming.
 The procept of fasting implies also that of abstitute of the collation in the collation. the evening.

If the procept of fasting implies also that of abstitute the procept of fasting implies also that of abstitute of the licity See, the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation of the licity See, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this discress at the principal meal on Mendays. Tuesdays, and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of floty Thursday. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sandays of Lent.

It is not allowed to use flah with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.

A clustoom of this country tolerated by the Church permits the use of eggs, listifer, or cheese, provided the permits the use of eggs, listifer, or cheese, provided the rales of juntity prescribed by the cast be complete with the last of and dripping may be used in preparing flah, vegetables, eep. 6. Lard and dripping may be used in preparing flan, vegetables, &c.
7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting that not of abstinences from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons. First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or labornous character; third, persons whin are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing lufants; fifth, those who are enfected by old age. By order of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop.

New York, Feast of the Conversion of 81, Faul 1883.

No More Wigwassing.

From the Hartfurd Courant. The bill introduced to protect eels in the wa-ers of East Lyme and Waterford prohibits taking them by the plan known as "wigwazzing."

SUNBBAMS

Ostrich farming seems to be profitable in South Australia. Mr. W. Malcolm, at Gawler, keeps seventy four ostriches, most of them reared by himself. -In the Khoyra district, India, which comprises a considerable portion of the Sunderbunds, more than fifty people—timber cutting and collecting in the tungle—were killed by tigers during the last official year.

-In the English franking days, west end of London business houses used to get their letters franked by those of their customers who had the privi-lege, and would "write off" certain accounts in con-sideration of that service.

-London is enormous, but the statement that it contains 3,000,000 people is apt to mislead. What is called the metropolitan area, consisting of land within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, does contain very nearly that number; but estimating in this manner from the City Hall, our metropolitan area would probably include 3.000,000. To talk, therefore, of London having 5.000,000 people is delusive.

-It has been thought expedient to post-Easter term, and perhaps wisely, as the place is not par-ticularly healthy during the early months of the year. The young Prince will pass some time both at Oxford and at Cambridge, as it is the Queen's wish that his education -The Rev. Mr. Northcott, pastor of the

Third Congregational Church of Toledo, got his pay weekly, and the treasurer of the church always handed over a lot of mutilated coin that had come from the con tribution box. As barrooms were the only places where that sort of money was taken at par, Mr. Northcott ob jected so strenuously that he finally brought upon him-self the hostility of the church, and now he must go. -On April 18, 1850, there broke over Dub-

iin a storm such as it is predicted will occur here in March. The morning was fine, but about 2 P. M. the mercury fell rapidly, though the sun was shining. A little later a hurricane unparalleled in the latitude set in. By the official survey of four districts out of six, 294,372 panes were broken, and the damage in glass alone ex--A young woman in Bradford county, Pa., went before a Justice of the Peace with the man of her choice and several witnesses, and made herself a wife, satisfactorily to herself, by a simple promise of fidelity.

claiming nothing from her spouse as a legal right, and insisted upon no ceremony. There were no vows given under the form of the law, and no pledges. The Justic took no part in the marriage, but sat in the room only as a witness. -The gradual emancipation of the slaves in Brazil has not only permitted the country to prepare itself for the adoption of free labor, but its influence on immigration has also been most marked. From 1864 to 1872 the average yearly number of immigrants was under 8.000. In 1872 a law was passed in favor of gradual

emancipation, and from that date to 1879 the immi-grants averaged very nearly 22,000 annually—almost three times the average before the enactment. The next two years showed nearly the same results; but then a landed in Brazil. -The London Truth tells this story of a

distinguished London barrister: "When his young wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, was upon her deathbed, a heavy and important case in which he was resinted came on for hearing. His presence being absolutely indispensable in the interest of his client, Mr. Webster, with wonderful self-control, took his place in court, and spoke for several hours returning at the end of the day to his wife's side in time to hear her last pale and determined, and resumed his speech, only leav ing when he could safely do so." -An extraordinary attempt has been made

son who made the attempt is a young man about 26 years old. He obtained admittance to the office by disguising himself in the quiform worn by the clerks, and, having thus penetrated to the room where the maps and plans were kept, began boldly to make copies of them. At first he was not interfered with, but after a time sus picions were entertained, and he was questioned. His replies being unsatisfactory, he was arrested, and a

strict inquiry is being made into the matter. It is sup-posed that he is connected with the Nihilists.

—According to the report of the United States Consul at Rochelle, French brandy within the last three years has ceased to be brandy, being for the most part alcohol of grain, potatoes, or beets. The proprietors of the vineyards themselves have become so clever in its fabrication that it is almost impossible even for hon est merchants to buy a pure cognac when they wish to do so. When the bottle is invoiced or labelled 1848 or 1836, it only means that the article has been made to resemble the brandy of that year. The slooked which has taken the place of the genuine spirit of the grape is described as a most pernicious liquor, producing an intext-cation which inclines the patient to rage and physical

wielence, while the prolonged use of it leads to insunity.

The average birth rate per annum in France for the period between 1872 and 1880 has been calculated to be one birth for 37 inhabitants, which is by far the lowest birth rate in Europe. For the different countries the birth rate is as follows: Russia, one birth for 20 inhabitants: Germany, one birth for 25: Austria Hungary, one birth for 20; Eugland, one birth for 27; Italy, one birth for 27; Spain, one birth for 28; France thousand inhabitants be calculated, we have precisely the same result. We have, in France, 28 births per 1.000; Selgium, 32; England, 35; Austria, 38; Prussia,

-The known attempts on Louis Philippe's life were as follows: Bergeron, on the Pout Royal, Desember, 1832: Fieschi, infernal machine, Boulevard, July, 1835; Aliband, court of the Tuilertes, June, 1836; Meunier, Qual des Tuileries, December, 1838; Champion, an abortive infernal machine, Qual de la Conference 1837; Darmes, near the Pont de la Concorde. October 1840; Quenessit, who shot at the three princes, September, 1841; Lecomte, Fontainebleau, August, 1846; Henri, on the balcony of the Tuileries, July, 1847. It should be cheering to uneasy crown wearers to reflect that the object of these attacks escaped scatheless, and died, in the eighties, in the peaceful seclusion of a very luxurious English country house

-Bremen, which has hitherto only been a scaport by name—its outport being Bremerhaven—has made up its mind to become one in reality. By making a firect canal to the see. This is to be done by deepening and widening the River Weser, so that seagoing vesseland meet and pass each other with ease. The difficulties of the work chiefly exist in the fact that the river make a tortuous course, and that it will be difficult to straight en it at points where tide water will materially interfere with the work. The latter is to be done at an expense not exceeding 31,000,000 marks, or \$7,500,000, and to be completed within six years. Bremen, although it is N miles inland, holds the second place-and one very near the first, occupied by Liverpool—in American trade, and is the second in rank of Continental seaports.

HOW THE CHAMPIONS DEPIED THE GAUL.

Slossonius of Barclay. And Dalius, the Celt: Also the bold Sextonius, The wearer of the belt; And the Teutonic Schaeferus, The foremost of his race, And the Greek Dion-yeius, Stood at the Buttery place. Beside the yellow river Each brandished high his lance, And shook his elenched hand toward he sunny land of France.

Disgorge his ill-got gold Sextonius spake out foremort: Let this my contest be; I was the first to challenge, The first to cross the sea. In following him about, And by the living Jingo.
I first will knock him out."

By the nine gods each loudly swore

His rights he would uphold.

Cried Georgius Slossonius (Of " Slosson's Bulliard Hall"); " Six thousand good denarii I've spent to meet the Gaul. I've mortgaged all my chattels, And lost my last denarius,

And now I thirst for gore." Then spake Mauricius Dalius, In quaint and curious phrase:
"This rooster gives us fellows guff, And us for duffers plays. He wants another his podrome, Like those he had in France, Where the people paid the piper. That this French coon might dance.

' Here's both myself and Schaeferus Spent money by the ton, And never got a crack at This Gallie champion. We'll meet him on our merits, We want to play, not blow We're talking business, ain't we, Jake ?"
Said Schaeferus, "That's so."

The wily Dion-yeius, Oh, never a word spake he: But the way he winked his weather eye He only twirled his flerce moustache,

And as he turned to go, He muttered 'twixt his clinched tests..." This fellow's 'not for Joe."